

Date.	h m	Mag.	Path.		Length.
			From.	To.	
1885 Apr. 20	13 20	4	275 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 27°	275° + 23°	4°
1885 Apr. 20	13 46	4	265 + 53	262 + 58	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885 Apr. 20	14 12	4	270 + 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	269 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1885 Apr. 20	14 24	4	261 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 21	258 + 16 $\frac{3}{4}$	6
1885 Apr. 20	14 49	4	266 + 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	263 + 16	5
1873 Apr. 21	10 22	3	273 + 51	273 + 61	10
1893 Apr. 21	12 8	4	270 + 44	268 + 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
1893 Apr. 21	12 39	4	268 + 27 $\frac{3}{4}$	266 $\frac{1}{2}$ + 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878 Apr. 22	10 50	5	265 + 61 $\frac{1}{2}$	256 + 71	11
1894 Apr. 22	9 59	2	260 + 59	243 + 72	15

Bristol, 1899 February 20.

*Nebulae observed at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, in 1898.*

(Communicated by David Gill, C.B., F.R.S., &c., H.M. Astronomer.)

The following observations were made by Mr. R. T. A. Innes with the 7-inch Merz equatorial :—

No.	1860.		Dec.
	R.A.	Dec.	
1	3 27 44	-52° 23'	Equal to 10 <sup>m</sup> .5, round, 2' diameter, near C.P.D. - 52°, 414.
2	4 4 41	-45 53	Equal to 9 <sup>m</sup> .8, round, 10'' diameter, near C.P.D. - 45°, 403.
3	4 14 8	-60 33	Equal to 9 <sup>m</sup> .8, round, 1' diameter, brighter in middle.
4	5 39 0	-51 6	Equal to 9 <sup>m</sup> .7, round, 10'' diameter, brighter in middle.
5	14 12 5	-59 56	Faint, small, elongated.

The above are supposed to be new.

*h* 2629=G. C. 834. The position for 1860 is about 4<sup>h</sup> 12<sup>m</sup> 44<sup>s</sup> -55° 56', the place in the N.G.C. being wrong. It is quite close to C.Z. IV., 419, mag. 8.5, reddish, and is 13' N. p.

*h* 2630=G.C. 838, which is a double nebula, the smaller component being N. f.

*h* 3443. *h* calls this a cluster. It now looks like an irregular nebula surrounding two stars.

H. V. 39. Not seen; H. V. 40, which is near, and has exactly the same description, was well seen.

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope:  
1899 January 6.

*Occultations Observed at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, during the Lunar Eclipse, 1898 December 27.*

(Communicated by David Gill, C.B., F.R.S., &c., H.M. Astronomer.)

A list of predictions was received from the Pulkowa Observatory. The observers, instruments, and their positions referred to the Cape Transit Circle, were :—

Observer.	Instrument.	δ Long. s	δ Lat. "	Alt.
H = S. S. Hough	7-in. Heliometer	-0°05	+2°01	
L = J. Lunt	18-in. McClean Refractor	+ .03	-3°43	
I = R. T. A. Innes	7-in. equatorial	+ .12	-2°02	About 40 ft.
V L = V. A. Löwinger	10-in. astrographic guiding telescope	- .10	+4°42	

Position of T.C.

Long. — 1<sup>h</sup> 13<sup>m</sup> 54<sup>s</sup>.76

δ Long. — = E. of T.C.

Lat. — 33° 56' 3".5

δ Lat. — = S. of T.C.

The definition became very bad towards the end of the eclipse.

All the observers remark that the stars at disappearance seemed to enter on the Moon's disc.

*Observations.*

No.	Pulkowa List.	Name.	Mag.	Obsr.	Inst.	Phase.	Cape Sid. Time.	Greenwich M.T.	Remarks.
							h m s	h m s	
1	—	Anon = B.D. + 24°, 1298 + 30° ±	9.7	L.	18-in.	D.	6 23 46.2	10 44 7.6	
2	33	B.D. + 24°, 1300	9.4	I.	"	"	6 33 8.7	10 53 28.6	
"	"				7	"	6 33 8.7	10 53 28.6	Very good.
"	"			V.L.	10	"	6 33 8.7	10 53 28.6	Faint.
3	25	B.D. + 24°, 1296	9.4	V.L.	L.	18	R. 7 0 15.9	11 20 31.3	
"	"				10	"	7 0 16.2	11 20 31.6	Good.
4	37	Arg. + 24°, 1303	9.1	L.	18	D.	7 1 47.7	11 22 2.9	
"	"				7	"	7 1 47.7	11 22 2.9	Very good.
"	"			V.L.	10	"	7 [2] 48.9	11 22 4.1	Uncertain.
5	44	B.D. + 24°, 1306	9.2	L.	18	"	7 10 41.7	11 30 55.4	
"	"				7	"	7 10 41.2	11 30 54.9	Good.
"	"			V.L.	10	"	7 10 40.9	11 30 54.6	Very fair.
6	—	Anon = B.D. + 24°, 1303 + 13° - 0'.8	9.5	I.	7	"	7 10 49.7	11 31 3.4	Fair.